OF MACON. A Change.

the Grasgow Times office to my brother, Wm. paper for several months past. He is an experitate and his patronage justify.

The paper is in a prosperous condition. Its advertising patronage speaks for itself, while the glad, and every desert blossom as the rose. subscription list is nearly three times as large as when I took charge of it, and is still increasing. The politics of the paper will remain unchanged.

and I would not dispose of it on any other condioverthrown, and no more efficient auxiliary in this ained Conservative press.

me, I am Very Respectfully, JAS. B. THOMPSON.

The above announcement is complete enough. with only a word from me in endorsement of it. To those who feel interested in keeping up a Conservative paper in Glasgow, I can say your support will not be lost upon me. No exertion of mine, that can be made through the medium of these columns, shall fail of trial for the overthrow of the red-handed dynasty that is trampling upon the rights of the people of this State, and the repeal of that nameless abomination, miscalled the Constitution. To these ends I pledge my labor.

Babcock legislature, named Porter. To the attack upon and brutal treatment of Lieut. Henry, late of the Union army, by a band of armed Radical rangers, at Maysville, DeKalb county, on Saturday, August 16. We refer him to the resolutions adopted by the Radical party of Andrews county. day, August 16. We refer him to the resolutions adopted by the Radical party of Andrew county, wherein ministers are threatened with violence for preaching the Gospel. To the murder of Silas Smith, of Grundy county, a few days sgo, by three of the "floppers" of that county. To the recent fighting in Ralls county, in which nine men were killed and wounded. To a body of armed men stationed at Independence, in violation of the Constitution and subversive of the peace of the State. We indict the Radical party of Missouri as though future glory awaited them. It was late when the crowd dispersed, in good order—save those who stayed to the dance. the power to stop these outrages, and he should do punishing the perpetrators of them. He talks glibly about the enforcement or the registry days ago, en route for Omaha. law, but gives us no specific intimation that those whose hands are reeking with the blood of an innocent minister of the Gospel shall be brought to justice. No body has threatened to resist the registry law. Nearly every other law in the statutes is violated by Radicals with impunity. Let the Governor put his own party in straigh jackets, and the Conservative party will see that the registry and all other laws are enforced according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The cholera seems to be abating in New York city, only seven cases and four deaths occurring from the disease on the 29th. There were five cases and four deaths in Brooklyn the same

A Note from Judge Sebree. AT HOME, August 17, 1866.

Mr. J. B. THOMPSON-Dear Sir : In your paper of last week, appeared the note which I wrote you, in regard to the County Convention. The last paragraph in that note reflects upon Mr. Holliday in a manner that I regret. I did not intend that note to be published. (I failed to mark it private) I make this statement in justice to myself, and regret that I have injured the feelings of one who has never injured me. Please insert this Very Respectfully, in your next paper. JOHN P. SEBREE.

Letter from Capt. Magwire. The following note from Capt. McGwire suffi-

ciently explains itself : Ciently explains itself:

KANSAN CITY, Aug. 18, 186°.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to apologize to the Conservative Union men of your city for my nonappearance among them to-day, as per appointment. After leaving Liberty, on the morning of the 15th, I was taken sick at the river, and remained there two days, unable to get away. At last I got a hoat and came here and have been in bed ever since. Nothing but sickness would have prevented me from being on hand.

If desired by our friends, I shall take pleasure in visiting you before the close of the canvass.

Yours, Truly, GEO. A. MAGWIRE.

Yours, Truly, GEO. A. MAGWIRE.

The St. Louis Press is defunct. It died with the old complaint-want of patronage-superin- in its columns. Like Governor Fletcher, it doubtduced by its efforts to elevate the negro to a position above that of the white men. The simple fact that it was edited by such a political lunatic as Charles E. Moss was enough to kill it, and the only wonder is that it lived as long as it did.

A party of thieves entered the First Nation: I bank of St. Louis, on Tuesday last, and while the officers of the bank were at lunch, snatched and carried off a package of \$10,000 in

Christean Pullis and County Auditor Wey- that the disease has prevailed there ever since the demeyer, two prominent citizens of St. Louis, early part of June, but that the physicians, to avoid died of cholera a few days ago.

of the Eastern cities.

Gen. Hancock has issued a general order taking command of this department, with headquarters temporarily at St. Louis.

has been inaugurated. The State is fully restored a naughty boy in the audience)-"Shake it and to its constitutional relations to the Union ... | see !" The professor was taken down.

Great Central Fair.

We had the pleasure, in company with our es imable friend C. H. Lewis, of this city, of making a visit to Roanoke on Saturday last to attend great Central Fair Meeeting at that place. There was a large crowd in attendance, and a deep interest was manifested by all present in the success of the project of establishing a fair at Roanoke for the joint benefit of the counties of Howard, Chariton and Randolph. The meeting was held Desiring to engage in other pursuits, I have sold on the grounds selected for the purpose, about a half mile east from Roanoke. The location is a A. Thompson, who has been connected with the most admirable one, embracing thirty acres of beautiful Woodland pasture, and as an evidence enced printer and publisher, having been engaged that this matter is not "all talk and no cider," in the business for twenty years. The friends of those having it in charge have gone to work, cutthe paper are assured that he will make the TIMES ting out and burning the surp'us undergrowth, logs fully equal to what it has been in the past, and will and stumps, preparatory to putting the grounds in make such improvements as his judgment may dic- order for a fair THIS FALL. If all the world was as enterprising and determined as the people of Roanoke, the waste places would all be made

The meeting was presided over by Hon. A. W Morrison of this county, its object and purpose stated by A. J. Herndon, Esq., of Fayette, and W. V. Hall acted as Secretary. An elaborate retion. The Rudical party in Missouri must be port of the proceedings will be found elsewhere. It is enough to say that the Society will hold a patriotic work can be employed than a well-sus- fair this year, and we urge upon every one to lend ained Conservative press.

The business of the office will in no manner be and prepare stock and other articles for exhibiinterrupted by the change. All past contracts for tion. The list of premiums should be published advertising, subscription and job work will at the earliest possible day. It should be published be filled by the new proprietor. I will be absent in all four of the newspapers in the three counties, from the city for a few weeks, and on my return but sa the publishers' convention rates will not alwill settle up the outstanding business of the office. low the publishers to do the work for less than Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to full prices, it would be too heavy for the association in its infancy. To remedy this matter, we propose, if the other papers will do likewise, to publish the list for the first exhibition FREE OF CHARGE. If this is not done, the premiums, to gether with the Constitution and by-laws and rules and regulations should be printed in pamph let form, and given general circulation.

For the Glasgow Times.

The Meeting at Boonsboro. Ms. Editos: We were there, and supposing you would like to hear the particulars—not seeing any representative of your office present, and our distinguished editor of the Advertiser on the qui rire, thought it would at least be acceptable. The constitution. To these ends I pledge my labor. The local interest, too, shall be well looked after; and I hope to be able, every week, to send out a paper that may be read with pleasure and profit. The interests of this thriving city and county shall ever be first in my mind, and The Times shall be their champion. Soliciting a liberal support from the public, I am, with respect, their obedient servant,

Our Report.

The Governor, in his proclamation published on the first page of this paper, enjoins upon all good citizens to report to his Excellency all violations of the law. In compliance with this request, we call his attention to the murder of Rev. S. S. Headlee, in Webster county, on the 28th of July. To the breaking up of a religious meeting in Livingston county, on the 12th of August, by a band of Radical bushwhackers. To the bree king up of a peaceable and lawful assemblage of citizens of the same county, about the same time, by a band of outlaws, led vy a Radical member of the Babcock legislature, named Porter. To the attack upon and brutal treatment of Lieut. Henry, late and the people counsel.

All the candidates seemed pleasant and cheerful.

There is no doubt that Secretary Stanton is about to retire from the Cabinet. The public have been so often humbugged by reports of his retirement during the last three years, that every state mentof that nature is received with incredulity. The pressure against him has become so strong, however, and the political course of the Administra tion so well defined, as to preclude any possibility of his retention. The question as to his successor is being actively canvarsed, and not a little of the pressure upon the President just now is upon this subject. The two names most actively canvassed are those of Gen. Steadman and Gen. Frank P. Blair. The Western delegations are unanimous in favor of the latter, and the pressure in his favor is very great. Gen. Steadman, however, is regarded as having the inside track, but the result of the contest is doubtful.

Helena Republican gives this instance of business Helena Republican gives this instance of business in Confederate Gulch: We saw yesterday on deposit at Herschfield's Bank a bar which weighed one bundred and ninety-eight ounces, and was run by J. Rosenthal. The owner of this golden brick unloaded at Herschfield's on Tuesday afternoon a safe containing five hundred pounds of clean gold dust which together with two hundred pounds dust which together with two hundred pounds are seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in desentism or mosarchy itself. more was the product of two and a half months? work upon Montana bar, Confederate Gulch. Eight men were constantly employed with hydraulic works during the time specified. The owner of the claim made several hundred pounds of gold clear of expenses. Six other parties upon the same bar have been equally successful as the person of whom we speak.

The Chillicothe Spectator, a Radical paer of large bore but small calibre, speaking of the lynching of a negro for the violation of a little girl at Linneus, says:

"The taking the life of a poor, degraded, and even criminal negro, without the form of law, en-dangers the life of the highest and the best citizen of the country."

But not one word in condemnation of the brutal murder of Rev. Samuel S. Headlee is to be found less hasn't heard of it.

Mr. Jno. N. Stratt, of St. Louis has been ppointed Assistant Circuit Attorney of St. Louis county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Coi. Walter C. Gantt, who died recently of cholera. The salary is \$2,000 per year, and but tittle to do, the labor of the office being mostly performed by the prosecuting attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction.

The Chicago papers, now that the cholera as fairly made its appearance in that city, assert creating a panic, have called it by a milder name. The condition of the river, which has become a The cholera is fast abating in Cincinnati stagnant bayou at that point, is assigned as a prinand St. Louis. It has almost disappeared from any cipal cause of the virulent outbreak of the pesti-

During the recent session of the Teachers Institute in Rutland county, Vt., while Prof. Adams was endeavoring to illustrate the manner of teaching arithmetic, he took up a small globe Provisional Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has standing on the desk, and asked : "How many units been relieved, by order the President, and Gov. in the globe?" Answer-"One." Taking up his Thockmorton, who was elected by the people, hat, "How many units in my hat?" Answer (by

A Noble Speech by the President.

The Philadelphia Convention appointed a committee, with Hon. Reverdy Johnson as chairman, to present, in person, the proceedings of the convention. The committee accordingly waited on President Johnson on the 18th inst. The presentation speech was made by the chairman of the delegation, to which the President responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:

to highest, almost every position which a man may attain in our Government; I have passed through every position from alderman of a village to the Presidency; and sprely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how asy it would have been to hold and wield that when was placed in my hands by measures called Freedmen's Bureau Bills. (Lang's ter and applause.) With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the United States, and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriation at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked with my own hands, with my straps and dependents in every

follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention Language is insulequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perbaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and you to infer what I ought to say. I confess that notwithstanding the experience I have aid in public life, the words you have addressed to me on this occasion, and this assemblage, are well calculated to, and do, ove whelm me. As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately ty my present feelings and emotions. In listenty ty my present feelings and emotions. In listenty ty my present feelings and emotions. In listenting to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the convention as they transpired were received in the convention. When I read a dispatch by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, thus giving evidence that the extremes had come that giving evidence that the extremes had come that prevailed in the postic informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished alike for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused as they had been in the post, for the preservation of the Union; when the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished alike for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me around the formed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished alike for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me around the formed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished alike for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with me and that the favor of an overruling and understanding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me around the formed taken, and that the favor of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. We have just
passed through a mighty, a bloody and momentous
ordeal, yet we do not find ourselves free from the
difficulties and dangers that first surrounded us.
While our brave men have performed their duties,
both officers and men, (turning to Gen. Grant, whe
stood at his right,) while they have won laurels
imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had
their cooperation in the field, we now need their
support in our efforts to preserve peace. (Loud
cheers.) So far as the Executive Department of
the Government is concerned, the effort has been the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to cour oil into the wounds which were consequent pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned physician would, a plaster, healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. (Loud cheers.) We thought, and yet think, that we had pertially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and warring element opposed to us. In alluding to that element, I shell go no further than did your convention, and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me a copy of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one deoccasion justify. We have witnessed in one de-partment of the Government every effort, as it partment of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, and in fact a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate discusion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of reconstruction and harmonic siead of promoting reconstruction and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been he curse and policy of one department of our Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you, stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner n which he was called upon to occupy that pos ion, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice t to say that he is here under the Constitution of tion, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that Constitution—the Constitution of the fathers of our country, and to make it my cauld. (Exhausatic country, and to make it my guide. cheers.) I know if has been said, (and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark,) that the Exceptive Department of the Government has been yrannical. Let me sk this sudience of distintyranical. Let me sk this sudience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day, to point to a vote I ever gave or to a speech I ever made—to a single act in my public life—that has not been against the tyranny and despotism that has been exercised. As to myself, the elements of my nature, or the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that gressive. My nature, on the contrary is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that, having taken my stand upon the troad principles of liberty and the Constitution and it of the transplant of the tr

imit to the sphere and acope of legislation. We have seen a Compress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. (Cries of "That's so?" and enthusiastic cheers for the Bresident. This is truth; and because others and myself have seen proper to appeal to the pairiotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms, which is the pairiotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms, which is the widows and orphaso flowe who survived, others and myself have seen proper to appeal to the pairiotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms, and the most generous and considerale care. The most generous and considerale care, we find the most please of the country with the collection of our fathers.

The president here approached the spot where the proceedings of this Convention, are, as more important than most end that sever assembled in the United State. Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye apportant than those of any convention that has ever assembled in the United State. Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye apportant than may convention that has saft at least since 1787. (Loud theers.) I think I may say, sho, that the declarations from the proceedings of the Convention of independence. (Cries of "glorious") and the most enthusiastic on feeting and contrast them with the Collection of gentlement who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Couvention that has saft at least since 1787. (Loud theers.) I think I may say, slow, that the declarations of the foreyone of the structure of the subject of the country of the services of the services of the services of the service of the services of the service

people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egolism as any one; but here, in a conversational manner, while formally reviewing the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain—consulting human ambition—more than I have gained? Except in one thing, my race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country; and I may say I have held, from lowest

have expressed in me. (Cries of "We are sure of it!")

Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat I shall always be governed by a firm and conscientious conviction of duty (and that always gives one courage) under the Constitution, which I make my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three cheers were enhastastically given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for Gen. Grant. The President and Gen. Grant then retired arm in arm, and the Committee and the audience dispersed

The National Union Convention which assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, adfrom every State and Territory in the Union, ad-monished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; pro-foundly greatful for the return of peoce; desirous as a large majority of their countrymen are in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ances-tors; regarding the Usion in its restoration as more exceed than every looking with does naviety to the

tors; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety to the future of instant and continuing trial, hereby issue and proclaim the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of Peace to our afficted and beloved country.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the lawful rights, dignity and author-

unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the lawful rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimparied.

Third—Representation in the Congress of the U.S., and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any or

ercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any, or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth—We call thou the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members none but men who admit the fundamental right of representation and who will receive to seats the Loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States who will submit to the Constitutionality of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. tutionality of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members.

Fifth—That the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereof are the Supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the nowers not conferred by the Constitution on the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of the United States within the State of Texas if a resort to military force for such purposes should at any time become necessary.

Now, therefore, I Andrew Johnson, President the Constitution on the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of the United States within the State of Texas if a resort to military force for such purposes should at any time become necessary.

Now, therefore, I Andrew Johnson, President the Constitution on the land of the Constitution of the United States within the State of Texas if a resort to military force for such purposes should at any time become necessary.

Seventh—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire ner purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever he re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States in the Union receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth—While we ragard as uterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the Nation to be sacred and inviolate, and we

the Nation to be sacred and inviolate, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this as in performing all the national obligations to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith

unimpaired and unimpeached the kenor and faith of the republic.

Ninth—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and the interest of this country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unmeasurable in the people and the principles of the Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial support.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Generals Fullerton and Steadman bave their official report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau at the South. The summary is too lengthy to publish, but it discloses a system of hievery and oppression of the poor freed negro, under the Bureau system, that ought to make Sambo long to be a slave again.

The following is an extract. The following is an extract.

The Bureau has no settled mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial powers, in on adjoining all cases are referred to the civil authorities, while in a third State the Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military provost courts to dispose of. In some departments, the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages; one form of contract between employer and employed is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In Louisiania the expenses of the freedmen's school have been wholly paid by the Government; in the other States see schools are partially self-supporting, and in Texas the are entirely so. In some localities the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedmen in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over three hundred thousand dollars a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than fifty thousand. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes twice on and collected from the people; in other States cost is entirely borne by the United States Treasury.

The way in which Cuffee is maltreated may be The Bureau has no settled mode of administra

ury.

The way in which Cuffee is maltreated may be exthered from the following:

gathered from the following:

The system of contracts now existing in the South and enforced by the Bureau is simply slavery in a new form. What is the difference to a negro whether he is sold for \$5 or \$5,000 for thirty years to thirty masters, or for thirty years to come master? It is involuntary servitude in either case, and a practical defeat of the emancipation proclamation of the lomented President Lincoln. If the freedman leaves work to seek better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedman leaves work to seek better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedman leaves work to seek better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedman leaves work to seek better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedman leaves to rest for the day, if he leaves the plantation to see a relative or friend, it is made a penal offence, and a fine of \$50 is imposed; if he refuses to contract at all, he is arrested by the Bureau Provost Marchal, and sold for a few dollars to the nearest planter.

Formal Proclamation of Peace.

WASHINGTON, August 19. WASHINGTON, August 19.

The President has issued a proclamation in which he recites the various proclamations issued by his predecessor concerning the existence of an armed rebellion in opposition to the laws, the suppression of the habeas corpus, the concurrent resolutions of Congress respecting the object of the levy of troops, and the subsequent peace proclamation and the proclamation of April 2, 1866. It concludes as follows:

WHEREAS, As the President in the said proclamation of the 13th of June, 1866, on the grounds therein stated and before recited, did then and thereby proclaim the insurrection which hereto-

except Texas, was at an end, and was hencefor

EXCEPT FEXES, Was at an end, and was nencerorin
to be so regarded, and,
WHEREAS, Subsequently to the said second day
of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of
Texas had been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely
established in the said State of I exas and now remain street number unformated and undisputed, and mains therein uninterrupted and undisputed, and such of the proper U. S. officers as have been only commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their of-

ficial functions; and,
WHEREAS, The laws can now be sustained and
enforced in the said State of Texas, by the proper
civil authorities, State or Federal, and the people enforced in the said State of Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named will be disposed and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the United States Constitution prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and Whereas, all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein officially named, now apply exactly, and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection; and, Whereas, adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce an execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authorities and secure obedience in the Congress and secure obedience in the Congress and secure of the congress and secure of the congress and secure of the congress and the civil authorities and secure of the congress and the civil authoriti

adjournment of that body, and laid before him true account of the condition of this State, an asked some assurances of federal protection in the approaching election. The President assured they that every thing that could be done legitimately for the protection of his friends in Missouri wi be done, and that Gen. Hancock will attend to the matter.

The following articles have been recommended to the Board of Health of St. Louis as preventives of cholera, and as the use of them can do no harm, they are published by authority of the Board:

the Board:

1st. Mr. Williams, a gentleman who has travelled a great deal in the East Indies, recommends six drops of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) in a tumbler full of water twice a day.

2nd Mr. Lyttle recommends Dr. Herrings preventive consisting of half a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur put into each stocking.

3d. A teaspoonful of finely pulverized charcoal taken three times a day is also a very good preventive.

4th. A piece of camplior carried in the pocket or five drops of spirits camphor taken twice a day is also highly recommended.

Capt. Bart Able has been appointed U. S. Collector for the Second District, St. Louis, vice Wm. Taussig, removed.

Col. Walter C. Gantt and Col. McVickers, of St. Louis, are among the prominent men of that city who have recently died of cholera.

The new owners of the Platte County Railroad took possession on Monday last, so that we are at last happily rid of "Fletcher's relations" who have been running the road for their own benefit since the first of January last. Many peo ple are curious to see, the report of the earnings of the road since Fletcher seized it.

Near this place, on the 19th inst., Marion S. son of Richard Williams, in the 11th year of his

In St. Louis, on the 18th inst., Miss Sally Ru bey, daughter of Col. T. P. Rubey, formally o Randolph county, aged 20 years.

Paints, &c. GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Paint A white lead, oil and paint brushes just received

Arrival and Departure of Mails Arrive every day, except Sunday, 11 P. M. Depart " " 5 A. M.

ROUTE 10,613, GLASGOW TO MIAMI.
Arrive every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday,

part every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 8 A. M.

The office will be open on Sunday morning until 9 o'clock, and no later. F. W. Drogas, P. M.

CITY ORDINANCES. An Ordinance Conferning Female Seminary and Ground.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of of the City of Glasgow, as follows:

Ist. In order to aid in the more permanent establishment of an educational institution in the city of Glasgow, Mo., the Mayor and Councilmen of said city do accept the proposition of J. O. Swinney, and do cause to be conveyed to him all the right; title and interest the city has in and to the grounds and building known as the Glasgow Female Seminary and Odd Fellows Hall, in consideration that he, the said J. O. Swinney, cause to be kept in good repair buildings and ground permanently and forever; and he further agrees with said city to cause to be kept on said premises permanently and forever, a first class school for males and females of advanced grade scholars, and that said school is never to be under the control of any church or denomination of christians, but is to forever be free from sectarian bias, but to be controlled by said J. O. Swinney; and should the said Swinney fail to have kept a first class school for an unreasonable length of time, due regard being had to the then existing circumstances, or that he diverts the buildings and grounds to other purposes than for educational, then this ordinance to be void, of no force, and the property to revert back to its original owners with all the improvements thereon.

2d. And be it further ordered that the Mayor cause to be executed a good and sufficient dent in Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of

improvements thereon.

And be it further ordered that the Mayor cause to be executed a good and sufficient deed to said properly in compliance with the foregoing

This ordinance to take effect from and after its

This ordinance passage.

Passed, July 3d, 1866.

The Mayor having returned the ordinance without his approval, by subsequent action of the Board this day becomes in full force. July 7th, 1866.

Thomas W. MOREHEAD, Secretary Board of Councilmen

An Ordinance Relating to Resisting Officers. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Glasgow; Any person or persons who shall resist the May-

Any person or persons who shall resist the Mayor, Constable or any authorized officer of said city in making arrests, or any person or persons who shall interfere or endeavor to release any person or persons who may have been arrested shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine for each offence in the sum of not less than \$10 or more than \$100. All trials for this ordinance shall be by a jury of six men, and fines collected as other lines.

This ordinance hereby repeals all ordinances hertofore passed that may in anywise conflict with the same and to take effect on and after the 19th day of August, 1866.

ay of August, 1866.

Passed and approved August 10th, 1866.
F. W. Digges, Mayor.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE

TURNER ESTATE In Howard and Saline Counties.

THE undersigned, executors of the estate of Tulton Turner, december, with the approba-tion and concurrence of the widow and children of the deceased, will, on Monday, the 22d of October, 1866

on the premises, proceed to sell, at public sale, the valuable real estate of decased, adjoining the city of Glasgow. This tract contains about

city of Glasgow. This tract contains about

1,040 Acres,
adjoins the city of Glasgow on the south, and will
be subdivided into lots of from twenty to forty
acres. On this tract there are many desirable
building situations. To persons wishing to buy
small suburban farms, with fertile soil, adjoining
a quiet country town, having school facilities unsurpassed by any in the State, a fine opportunity
of investment is offered.

At the same time and place, we will sell a number of town fors, belonging to the estate, in the
city of Glasgow. Also a fine tract or land, containing about 170 acres, lying about 24 miles from

city of Glasgow. Also a fine tract or land, con-taining about 170 acres, lying about 24 miles from Glasgow, known as the Warren tract; nearly all in cultivation. Also a tract of land containing about five hundred and ninety acres, lying about lour miles below Glasgow, on the Missouri river, known as the Bluffport tract. This tract is heavily timhered and has fine soil, and will be sold in parknown as the Bluffport tract. This tract is heavily timbered and has fine soil, and will be sold in parcels. Also a fine tract of land lying in Saline county, containing six hundred and for y acres, situated about six miles south of Miami, and described as section 36, township 52, range 21. This tract has some improvements upon if, is of fine soil, and is known as the Patrick farm, which will also be subdivided to suit purchasers. The sale will be continued from day to day till completed. Plots will be furnished before the day of sale.

Terms, one third cash; one third in 12, and one third in 18 months. Interest on deferred payments at the rate of eight per cent. A deed will be executed to purchasers, and a deed of trust taken to secure deferred payments.

Title Indisputable.

JOHN D. PERRY,
RICHARD EARICKSON,
JOHN H. TURNER,
Executors of Talton Turner, deceased.
F. W. Digges, Auctioneer. [au10tds.

Missouri Southern Relief Association GREAT FAIR IN SEPTEMBER

Liberal Premium THE LADIES connected with the Resturant

THE LADIES connected with the Resturant Department of the Great Fair to be held in St. Louis, commencing 25th of September next, for the benefit of the destitute Widows and Orphans of the South, offer the following list of handsome premiums for articles to be donated to this department, the awards to be made by a committee of disinterested ladies on the first evening of the Fair. For the best 25 lbs. butter, fine silver plated coffee

For the best 25 lbs. butter, fine silver plated coffee urn, worth \$50.

Fur best dish of chicken salad, silver salad spoon.

Hasket of fresh fruit, silver basket.

White Cake, Solid Silver Cup.

Pound ske, Silver Breakfast Castor.

Fruit Cake, Silver Butter Dish.

Marble Cake, Silver Butter Dish.

All articles sent, must be addressed to Mrs. G. G.

All articles sent, must be addressed to Mrs. G. G.

All articles sent, must be addressed to Mrs. G. G choolfield, No. 806 south 8th street, St. Louis, "Fa lissouri Southern Rehef Fair." The Express com anies have gen rouely offered to transport them fre faugilwa.

WILLIAMS & MAUDEN. DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND DEALERS IN

Gent's Furnishing Goods, First Street, GLASGOW, MO.

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, on short notice, Gentlemen's Ciothing of every description, according to the latest fashions. We cam to keep on hand a full stock of Cloths Jan 26-tf.

AN EXCELLENT Farm for Sale.

Lying seven miles south of Glasgow, and it of a mile from the Glasgow and Boonville road, containing 220 acres, about 140 acres

road, containing 220 acres, about 140 acres in cultivation, the balance in timber, and all under good fence. Plenty of stock water and several running springs. The improvements consist of a frame house, (not finished) a large tobacco barn, good orchard. It is accessible to three school houses, and within two miles of Richland church. The county road from Boonville to Glasgow runs immediately south of the land. The farm will be sold in tracts of 120, 100 or 60 acres, if desired by the purchaser. Terms, easy.

I will be found at all times at Mr. Samuel Page's or on the farm. (je29m3) C. J. VIA.

JOB PRINTING, Office. Work done promptly on short notice. Education.

PRITCHETT SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

GLASGOW, MO.

This new School, for youth of both sexes, bezeins its first session, Monday, September 17th, 1866.

For hearly twenty years, the Principal has been an earnest laborer in the cause of Education in Missouri. Relying on his extensive acquaintance, he submits to the appreciative communities of the State some of the claims of his School to their

the State some of the claims of his School to their confidence and patronage.

1. Its Premanency. To make it permanent, and to begin a foundation for present and future usefulness, Rev. J. O. Swinney has generously donated to it \$20,000 in Endowment and School Property. The Principal, assisted by Instructors of thorough competency, expects to devote to it the best energies of his remaining life. The hope is cherished, not only by himself, but by his generous friend, that it will be, not only an Institution of blessing to the present generation, but one to increase in resources and usefulness for generations to come.

of blessing to the present generation, but one to increase in resources and usefulness for generations to come.

2. Accommonations. The School building is amply commedicits for the number of pupils to be received, is eligibly situated, and is to be fitted and furnished in superior style.

3. School. Plan. It aims to combine the advantages of both the Grammar School and College. The instructions comprise I, English Language and Literature; 2, Mathematics; 3, Ancient Classics; 4, Modern Languages; 5, Natural Science; 6, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy; 7, Logfc, Rhetoric and Political Economy; 8, Instrumental and Vocal Music. As soon assa Charter is obtained, a detailed course of instruction will be published. That large class of pupils who are in elective studies, can receive certificates for such branches as they complete; and the smaller number, who aspire to a full collegiate course, can here receive, when they are carsed, all the customary School Honors.

4. Appulsator. We neither seek a large school.

Honors.

4. Apmission. We neither seek a large school nor crowded classes; hence no scholar wit be received who has not attained the "entrance grade." This will insure to students, 1, Proper Classification; 2, Systematic Study; 3, Ample

Classification; 2, Systematic Study; 3, Ample time to learn and recite.

5. ORDER AND EMULATION. We recken it a recommendation to our School that it places boys and girls in such relation to each other as to afford opportunity for the most refined emulation in learning and manners.

ing and manners.

7. Discipline. This is to be firm, but mild and 7. DISCIPLINE. This is to be firm, but mild and uniform. We desire no pupil who is not disposed to yield a ready and cheerful obedience to the internal and external regulations of School. The discipline respects these three circumstances: 1, Attendance; 2, Conduct; 3, Scholarship. Daily records of these are kept. Students who become refractory, or even indifferent to their daily record, are quietly dismissed. Both for teachers and pupils, our motto will be that of a celebrated English school, "Doce, Dice aut Discede." "Teach, Learn or Leave."

7. Special Instruction. Young gentlemen or ladies who wish to pursue special branches of

ladies who wish to pursue special branches of higher Mathematics, Mechanics or Astronomy, can find no more liberal assistance in the West than can ind no more ineral assistance in the West than we can afford them. We expect, as soon as practicable, to furnish our school with the more important pieces of Philosophic Apparatus, and with Astronomical Instruments adequate to useful observation in the problems of Spherical Astronomy, such as Time, Latitude, Longitude, Eclipses, &c. 8. Location. The School Site commands one of the most extensive and varied views of water, woodland and restrictions of the contract of the woodland and prairie scenery to be enjoyed in the State. The situation of Glasgow is preeminently healthy; and the society for refinement, social and religious culture, is unsurpassed in Missouri.

ENTRANCE GRADE.

Applicants for admission, must on examination, evince satisfactory proficiency in spelling, Reading, Writing, Outlines of Geography, Elementary Grammar, and Arithmetic to Common Fractions. The forenoons of Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 12 and 13, will be devoted to the examination and classification of appticants. We insist that all present themselves on these days; since we cannot interrupt school exercises to examine new pupils. ENTRANCE GRADE.

CALANDER FOR 1866-7. Number of weeks Date of First 14 Second 13 Examination for admission, Sept. 12 and 13.

Annual examination begins June 24. EXPENSES.

Quarters. Lit. Dep. First......\$16 00 Charges in French, German and those of Mathematics exterior to a Collegiate Course. will be fixed as classes are formed.

PAYMENT. Tuition for each quarter, must be paid in advance. No pupil can be admitted to class till this rule is met. We invariably suffer by

and no student is received for a less time than an entire quarter. No deductions are made for absence, voluntary or involuntary, except on account of serious and protracted illness of the

BOARDING HOUSE. In the family of the Principal, provision is made to accomodate fifteen or twenty girls. We pre-fer that those who board with us, shall furnish their own towels, soap, lamps, &c. Good boarding can also be obtained in private families, in town and vicinity. The price of boarding varies from \$3.75 to \$5.00 per week, according to special agreement. One half of the board-bill should be prepaid, and he rest at the close of the session

the rest at the close of the session.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Ours is a Christian, but not a denominational school. In it the Holy Scriptures are to be daily read, and exercises of devotion conducted. While we cultivate the intellect, we would direct the spirit to the higher life and destiny. While training the mind; we would not forget the heart. While we earn our daily bread in the toils of the Teacher's vocation, we are conscious of higher motives than temporal advantage. We desire your hearty co-operation, first, in securing the regular attendance of your children; second, in influencing their manners and application.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, or to Rev. J. O. Swinney.

CARR W. PRITCHETT, 23, 1866. Principal. Glasgow, July 23, 1866.

LINDENWOOD FEMALE COLLEGE

THIS SCHOOL is located in a beautiful grove near the city of St. Charles. It is unnecessary for me to speak of my experience, success, government, &c., as I have been long known to the people of this community as the principal of the Giasgow Female Seminary. I will only say that I take charge of the LINDENWOOD COLLEGE with a determination to make it a school worthy the patronage of an enlightened Christian people; and I have the assurance of those immediately interested in its success that my efforts will be seconded by their hearty co-operation.

the North Mo. Railroad depot. Baggage of pupils arriving will be sent for.

The Sessions of the College will commence on 10th of September and 1st of February. Pupils received at any time and charged accordingly. TERMS.

partment. FRENCH STROTHER, Pres't.
N. B. Boarders are required to pay \$100 at
the beginning of each term and the remainder during the term.
July 20, 1866.

Valuable Property for Sale-

We have for sale the valuable properly known as the Stapleton Mill Farm, only 24 miles southeast of Fayette, containing, 270 acres—85 or 90 acres in cultivation, and 60 or 270 acres—85 or 90 acres in cultivation, and 60 or 70 acres in blue grass pasture. The balance is heavily timbered and bottom land. This is an excellent situation for a mill, and with a little repairing to the running-gear and dam, this mill would do an excellent business. There are about 3,000 new rails on the place. There is no cheaper property than this in Howard county.

Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., au3. Real Estate Agents, Glasgow, Mo.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one captrience necessary. The Presidents, Cashier and Treasurers of three banks indorse the circular Sent free with, samples. Address, the American Stenefi Tool Works, Springfield, Verment.